CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

An Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, wanted at this office.
July 30.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DAILEY,

Is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.
N.B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.
15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

RIFLES.

A assortment of David Kennedy's RIFLES, for sale, By HALL & JOHNSON.
Oct. 16. 2-tf

Cheese.

JUST Received, 21 Casks Prime *CHEESE.*
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
October 15, 1832. §2-tf.§

SHELTON & CALDWELL,

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE on hand and are receiving the following stock of

Groceries, Wines and Spirits,

Saved from the care taken in the selection, and the very advantageous manner they are laid in, they feel confident in saying, that a better or more select assortment has never before been offered in Charleston, and respectfully invite their old friends and the public, for a continuation of that patronage they have already so liberally received; the terms will be liberal. The following comprises the assortment:—

Sugar.

250 hds. ordinary to prime New Orleans Sugar
50 do. prime P. Rico do.
200 do. good to prime St Croix
5 boxes lump and loaf Sugar
75 bbls single double and treble refined do.

Teas.

150 box's Hyson & young Hyson Tea, some imported in Sept., latest importation
60 do Gunpowder do
50 do Imperial do
10 cases do ea. 10 canniter do.
20 do Gunpowder do
20 do. Hyson do.

Coffee.

400 bags green Laguira Coffee
250 do Rio do
200 do St. Jago (large green)
65 do Tunis, prime
Green Cuba do. a superior article
50 bags Manilla, Java and Angestora, a superior article for families

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine.

1000 ps. Bagging consisting of flax, hemp & tow
500 coils fine & middling quality Bale Rope, assorted
2500 lbs Bagging Twine.

Foreign Spirits.

25 pipes high flavoured Holland Gin, purchas'd from the oldest agent in the U. S., consisting of the hour glass, anchor, dragon and pine apple brands
25 pipes Cog. Brandy
25 half do do
20 qr. casks do. consisting of Rastur's, Seignett's & Dupuy's brand's
200 qr. casks Dupuy's brand, daily expected from Bordeaux
20 hhds. old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum
1 puncheon old Irish Whiskey 6th proof four years old.

Wines.

50 qr. casks superior old Port Wine
50 qr. do second quality
50 qr. do Madeira some 4 years imported, consisting of the Olivera and other brands
50 qr. do London Particular Teneriffe
6 half pipes of golden, pale and brown Sherry a very superior article
25 qr. casks St. Lucar, an excellent imitation of Sherry
50 qr. casks pure sweet Malaga
50 qr. do. 2d quality
50 qr. do dry Malaga

20 qr. do Muscat Wine, a superior article
25 baskets Champaign, each one dozen
50 casks Claret
5 qr. casks Canary do.

Domcs. Liquors, Porter and Vinegar.

100 bbls Rye Whiskey
25 do 4th proof
100 bbls } pure N. Eng-
20 hhds } land Rum.
50 bbls Rye Gin
20 do old Peach Brandy
5 pipes pure Spirits
5 do. Domestic Brandy
10 hf. pipes } Vinegar
25 qr. do }
20 casks London Porter, (quarts) warranted direct importation
25 do do (pints)

Fresh Spices, Sundries Mackerel, Window Glass, Paints, grind Stones, &c.

Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, London Mustard, American do., in 24 and 6 doz.
10 baskets salad Oil
150 half boxes 8x10 Window Glass
50 boxes ditto
100 half do 10x12
5 barrels Putty
250 kegs No. 1 & 2 white Lead
3 bbls Chloride of Lime
20 casks Epsom Salts
50 do Glauber do
20 bbls Alum
3 hhds real Dutch Madder
1 hhd French do
150 boxes sperm Candles 4, 5 and 6
100 do mould
400 boxes bar Soap, ass'd
25 boxes No 1 Chocolate
25 kegs Starch
300 reams letter, writing and foolscap Paper
300 wrapping do
100,000 Segars, consisting of best Spanish, Spanish wrappers, Alexandria & Connecticut
50 boxes and kegs manufactured Tobacco, consisting of Myers', Cavendish and other fine brands
Cheese in casks & boxes
Copperas, Brimestone,
Spanish Indigo
Caroline ditto
600 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted
1000 bags patent & buck Shot, assorted
3000 lbs. bar Lead
5 bales soft shell Almonds
100 kegs Dupont's Powder
300 bbls fresh caught No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel
100 boxes Muscatal Raisins
8 tons assorted Grindstones.

Consignments of produce will be received in payment and all orders shall be as strictly and carefully executed as if the proprietor was present.
East Bay Street,
Corner of Kunhardt's Wharf.
October 13, 1832. 2-6w.

Yarbrough & Ray,

HAVE removed to the new Building, North side Hay street, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel, and are now receiving, in addition to their former Stock, the following articles, viz:

600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
30 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
25 hhds Molasses,
90 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
65 coils Bale Rope,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
75 kegs Nails,
150 sides Sole Leather,
10 bbls Tanner's Oil,

Madeira and Malaga Wine, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Logwood, Copperas, Dupont's Powder, Bar Lead, Shot, Window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, Castings, Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Black Smiths' Bellows; together with a general Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
October 15th, 1832. 2-2t

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel. W. WHITEHEAD.
Oct. 15. 2-tf

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.
October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Arlington, a new novel; Tales of the Early Ages; Percy Anecdotes; Tribute to Sympathy; Plague in London; Scott's Bible; Family do., calf; cheap Testaments; Keith on the Globes; Brown's Institutes; Pulpit Assistant; Singer's Own Book; Methodist, Village and Totten's Hymns; Pious Songs; Key to Pike; Fisk's Greek Grammar; Colburn's Sequel; New England Primmers, or Catechisms; Bible Questions; Young's Night Thoughts; Sacra Privata; Paine's Political Works; Toy Books, &c. &c.

STATIONARY.

A new supply of Pink, Yellow, Blue, and White Letter Paper; cheap Cap do.; Feint line do.; Drawing do.; Port Folios, some beautiful; fancy coloured Paper; Gold Paper; Visiting Cards; Pencils; Note and Bill Books; Elastic Slates; Quills, some first rate; black Wafers; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
October 9.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles:

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,
Crockery, Hats and Shoes.
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.
WILL O. JEFFREYS.
N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.
October 9. 1-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.
WM. L. HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.
WM. L. HAWLEY.
Oct. 8. 1-tf

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS,
And Bills of Exchange, for sale at this Office.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CONSUMPTIONS, and all disorders which are traceable to a diseased state of the lungs, frequently prove fatal in their results, and have baffled the ingenuity and skill of the profession in all ages and countries. Like a stealthy enemy, they advance by unseen approaches and attack the young and unsuspecting, who are revelling in fancied security, and they are thus struck down in their beauty and strength and the middle aged, who, having become the parents of children, are often snatched away at a period when the helplessness of their little ones most needs their watchful care—the domestic circle is plunged into grief, and their loss can never be supplied. Knowing the generally fatal character of these complaints, it gave me great satisfaction, when, a few years ago, I discovered a substance which I then hoped would prove efficacious in arresting their dreadful ravages; but when, on frequent trials, I was witness to the certain and unvarying relief which it afforded to the consumptive; to those subject to bleeding at the lungs; and in cases of common colds; which so frequently have a pulmonary determination when neglected, it is particularly safe and useful in preventing any serious consequences—I felt it to be my special duty to promulgate it to the world, that those who were laboring under that terrible disorder, and in many cases were past all hope, might have an opportunity of testing its beneficial effects. The most sublime discoveries have often been the effect of the merest accident: the falling of an apple from a tree, it is well known, led the great Newton to investigate the principles which constitute gravitation; and without two pieces of glass had once been placed at a particular distance by a boy, it is not certain that we should now have possessed the telescope.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NORTH CAROLINA Almanac.

J. GALES & SON,

HAVE just published their North Carolina Almanac for 1833, containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a number of interesting, entertaining and amusing Articles. A number of errors having crept into the last Almanac, they think it due to themselves to state, that in the present edition, inaccuracies of every kind have been carefully guarded against, and as they hope with success. Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publisher's prices, by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25, 1832.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,
Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.
JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*
March 26. 78-6m.

Wilmington, Aug. 11, 1832.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to all those that have given him freight between Wilmington and Fayetteville of their own free will and accord. The Fall Goods are now coming on—the Steamer *John Walker* has started this day and will continue to run while the water holds up.

Every exertion will be used to take the freight up, as it is a known fact the injury to goods lying in boats on the river, is not only a great risk to the owner of the Goods but a serious loss on account of the delay, and my opinion is, that the goods are more safe lying in the ware house than tied up in a boat lying on the river that cannot stem a freshet.

I offer you a new Boat, with a skilful Captain, that does not draw but 36 inches with a common load in, and with her hold full and a deck load on, does not exceed four feet. I hold myself responsible for the good condition of my boats as well as the good conduct of her officers, every thing connected shall be properly attended to, dangers of the river excepted.

No distinction will be made about freight, light or heavy—it will be taken as it comes, without any Jockeying; for hereafter to obtain freight.

I hereby feel it a duty to state to shippers of Cotton, I care not who it comes to, who it came from, or in whose boat it came down, it is notorious that it lays on the wharves in Wilmington taking in the rain to the injury of the grower, the owner and the market that the article goes from.

I am preparing to put up suitable sheds for the protection of this valuable article from the weather: the advantage to be derived from this plan the Country Merchant is as well aware of as I can inform him. The Agent for the Steam Boat Mr. D. G. MacRae will receive and ship at the same rates as other consignees are in the habit of doing, it matters not whether it comes in my Boats or others, the business will be promptly and effectually attended to. Opposition is the life of trade and I like a fair one, I cannot afford to work for nothing, neither can my agents. Another important question—but I am the principal in this; about the payment of freight—some of my acquaintances have been very slack in stays—they will take due notice, I am to be paid for freight on its being called for, as soon as the bills can be made out after delivery. Rates of freight the same as published in April last. For the faithful performance of what I promise I refer all that want information to

GEN. E. B. DUDLEY, P. K. DICKINSON,
J. K. MCILHENNY, A. & J. MACRAE.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
August 27. 96-2m.

HAYWOOD'S REPORTS, 2d Edition,
Do. Manual,
Revisal of the Laws of N. Carolina,
Potter's Justice,
Militia Laws,
For sale by
E. J. HALE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.
Oct. 1. 800-tf

Cheap New Goods.

W. S. Latta,

IS now receiving at his Store, on Hay-Street, one door West of Mr. Kyle's Brick Store, a general and very extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season, selected in New York by himself, from the largest arrivals.

ALSO,

A good Assortment of HATS, SHOES, BAGGING, and TWINE. **GROCERIES** of all kinds. Some very fine OLD WINES; TEA and LOAF SUGAR; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; CROCKERY, GLASS, and CHINA WARES.

His Assortment is complete. The Public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves. All of which shall be made as low as can be afforded.
Oct. 1. 800-tf

NEW & CHEAP Fancy Goods.

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H. C., Jr.
Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98-tf

GROCERIES, For Sale.

15 HHDS. prime Muscovado Sugars,
15 do. New Orleans Sugar,
16 bbls. single and double refined Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes White Havana do.
60 bags Porto Rico, and Rio Coffee,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Sewing & Seine Twine,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia and Nutmegs,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, in 6lb catty boxes,
Imperial & Gunpowder do. in 2lb cannisters,
1200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.
6 casks Cheese,
N. Orleans Molasses, in hhds. and barrels,
10 Hhds. W. I. do.
75 kegs Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and bar Lead,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
Epsom & Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Brimstone,
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Red Lead, Span. Brown,
Spanish White, Putty, Pearl Ash,
60 kegs White Lead,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,
Writing and wrapping Paper,
20 crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.
C. T. HAIGH.
October 9, 1832. 1-tf.

State of South Carolina.

SUMTER DISTRICT.—*IN EQUITY.*

William S. Boyd, *et al.*
v.
John Boyd, *et al.* Ex'rs of Margaret Sims, dec'd. } *Bill for a Legacy,* &c.

MARGARET SIMS, late of Clarendon County, in the said District and State, Widow, lately died, leaving her last Will and Testament, by which she bequeathed one half of her Negroes, subject to a legacy to the Children of her Sisters, Agness McDonald, Elizabeth Gray and Mary Butler, formerly Mary Cooper:—These persons are unknown to the Executors, and that Court has ordered the sale of the Negroes allotted to them. The Children of the said named Ladies are hereby notified, that on proving their relationship on or before the 20th February, 1833, the Court will order the balance of the proceeds of sale to be paid to them agreeable to their legal rights. The above Ladies formerly resided near Fayetteville, North Caroline. Their relations are requested to extend to them this notice, if their residence are known. By order of the Court.
JOHN B. MILLER,
Commissioner in Equity.
Sumterville, S. C., Sept. 5, 1832. 97-13t.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf.

From a Whisper to a New Married Couple.

MATRIMONIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Temper.—Perhaps your husband may occasionally bring home an unexpected guest to dinner.—This is not at all times convenient. But beware, gentle lady, beware of frowns. Your fare at dinner may be scanty, but make up for the deficiency by smiles and good humour. It is an old remark, "Cheerfulness in the *host* is always the surest and most agreeable mode of welcome to a guest."—Perhaps, too, unseasonable visiters may intrude, or some one not particularly welcome, to spend a few days with you. Trifling as these circumstances may be, they require a command of feeling and temper; but remember, as you journey on, inclination must be continually sacrificed; and recollect, also, that the *true* spirit of hospitality lies, (as an old writer remarks,) not in giving great dinners and sumptuous entertainments, but in receiving with cheerfulness and kindness those who *come* to you, and those who *want* your assistance.

Endeavor to feel pleased with your husband's bachelor friends. It always vexes and disappoints a man when his wife finds fault with his favorites—the favorites and companions of his youth, and probably those to whom he is bound not only by the ties of friendship, but by the cords of gratitude.

Encourage in your husband a desire for reading out loud at night. When the window curtains are drawn, and you are seated after tea round the fire, how can his time be better employed?—*You* have your work to occupy you; *he* has nothing to do but to sit and think: and perhaps to think too that this family scene is extremely stupid. Give interest to monotonous hours by placing in his hand some entertaining but useful work. The pleasure which you derive from it will encourage him to proceed; while remarks on the pages will afford improving and animating topics for conversation.

Reconciliation.—Let me entreat your particular attention, gentle lady, to the following advice. Whenever any little discord or coldness takes place between you and your husband, remember that concession is *your* duty rather than *his*, and never close your eyes in sleep till you have endeavored to obtain a reconciliation. Tell him the resolution you have formed; and then you may good-humouredly add, that perhaps he would not find you so forgiving, but really you should dread breaking through your determination. Again let me entreat you to adopt this plan; it may appear trifling and immaterial, but you do not, you cannot, without experience, know the wide spreading evils it may prevent.

Many a matrimonial dispute occurs, not so much from an unwillingness to give up the contested points, as from a dread of being conquered. Beware of the slightest approach to contradiction, and be assured every little dispute between man and wife, even itself of the most trivial nature, is dangerous. It forces good humour out of its channel, and undermines affection, and insidiously, though perhaps insensibly, wears out, and at last entirely destroys that cordiality which is the life and soul of matrimonial felicity.

Gentleness.—How indecorous, offensive, and sinful, is it to see a woman, exercising authority over her husband, and saying, "I will have it so. It shall be done as I like." But I should hope the number of those who adopt this unbecoming and disgraceful manner, is so small as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge on the subject.

Never join in any jest or laugh against your husband. He may be a plain, and insignificant, even a ridiculous man; be it so, why did you marry him?—You should have known all these defects before marriage. It is now too late; and as a wife, self (not to say a word of duty) calls on you to hide his faults; and, whenever you possibly can, to bring him forward, and make him of importance.

Assiduously conceal his faults, and speak only of his merits. In the married life, confidants are by no means desirable. You may be listened to with sympathy and interest; but will this redress your grievances? By no means. Therefore never complain of him. In the first place you violate a sacred duty by exposing your husband's faults; and in the next even a certain degree of female dignity should combine better motives to prevent it.

I would also recommend a concealment from others of any little discord or disunion which occurs between you. Repeated with additions and aggravations, it only gives food to the busy whisper of the malevolent; and, as the witty Richardson says, "is sure to be remembered long after the honest people have quite forgotten it themselves." Besides, on these occasions, rely on it, the world is much more inclined to be your husband's advocate than yours.

Neatness.—Much will attention to order and regularity contribute to the comfort of your husband. Men particularly love neatness, tidiness and method; any thing soiled or out of place disconposes them; and a littered room will make them peevish. Meals should always be ready at a stated hour; a little decision and firmness will soon make your servants punctual. Rise early; give your orders early; breakfast early; be ready to sit down to your work table early. Doing much before 12 o'clock gives you a command of the day, and gets you through it with ease. But, adieu to all this order and regularity, if you are fond of lying in bed! "Eight hours sleep" say our physicians, "are quite enough," and the woman who prefers her pillow to the numerous advantages which early rising produces, would not I fear, have strength of mind enough to perform more important duties. An hour rescued from sleep does wonders: and your health is benefitted by it.

Dress.—There is not an hour in the day in which a man so much likes to see his wife dressed with neatness, as when she leaves her bed room, and sits down to breakfast. At any other moment, *vanity* stimulates her efforts at the toilette, for she expects to be seen; but at this retired and early hour, it is for the very sake of cleanliness, for the very sake of pleasing her husband, that she thus appears neat and nice. Some one says, "A woman should never appear untidily or badly dressed in the presence of her husband."—While he was a lover, what a sad piece of business if he caught you dressed to disadvantage! "Oh dear, there he is, and my hair all in papers; and this frightful unbecoming cap! I had no idea he would have been here so early; let me off to my toilette!" But now that he is your husband—"Dear me, what consequence? My object is gained; my efforts to win him, and all my little manœuvres to captivate, have been successful, and it is very hard if a woman is to pass her life in endeavoring to please *her husband*" I remember greatly admiring a lady who lived among the mountains, and scarcely saw any one but her husband. She was rather a plain woman, and yet when she sat to breakfast each morning, and all the day long, her extreme neatness and the attention to the niceness of her appearance, made her quite an agreeable object; and her husband loved her, and would look at her with more pleasure than at a pretty woman, dressed soiled and untidy; for believe me, those things (though your husband appears not to notice them, nor perhaps is he conscious of the cause) strongly possess the power of pleasing or displeasing.

WHEELING BANK ROBBERY.—The Hagerstown Press of Wednesday contains a report, that "the robbers were detected in the following manner:—

"The Cashier and others belonging to the Bank, in searching for some traces to discover the depredators, found a stump of candle around which was wrapped a small piece of paper, having on it the name of a merchant of Wheeling, to whom they immediately went and inquired whether he had sold any candles on the night the Bank was robbed, and to whom he had sold them. The merchant told them that he had sold candles to a negro boy belonging to a certain tavern in town, whither they proceeded, and on inquiry learned that the candles had been bought for some gentlemen who were then up stairs. They went up stairs and found the *gentlemen* busily engaged in dividing the spoils. We understand that one of the detected is a resident of Frederick in this State."

Help from Washington!—A gentleman who was at Jersey City, yesterday morning, when the southern mail arrived, informs us, that it brought with it six large two-bushel bags filled with "EXTRA GLOBES," and bearing the FRANK of the General Post Office. Freemen! will you not resent such conduct through the ballot-boxes!—*Newark D. Adv.*

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

Owasco, October 4, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: I send you herewith my reply to the official letter which I have received from you. It is submitted to your discretion to give it the direction which will best effect the object which those you represent had in view. Accept my thanks for the polite manner in which you have performed the duty committed to you by the meeting, with the assurance of my respect and esteem.

M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. *Bryan, Granberry and Hunt.*

Owasco, Cayuga County, October 4, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 25th of August, found me at this place. I regret extremely, that the delay in the reception, occasioned by my absence, has prevented an earlier attention to its contents.

By the resolution which you have been appointed to communicate to me, I am advised, that those by whom they were adopted, desire to be informed of my sentiments "on the subjects of the Protective System, and its proper adjustment, Internal Improvements, the Bank of the U. States, and Nullification."

The right of those you represent to be informed of my opinions upon these interesting subjects, as derived from the position in which the favor of my fellow citizens has placed me, is undoubted; and in cheerfully complying with their request, I have only to regret, that the inconvenience of the situation in which it finds me, consequent upon the confusion and hurry attending the further prosecution of my journey, and the importance to the fulfilment of the object of your constituents, of as little delay as possible in the transmission of this communication, preclude any thing like an elaborate discussion of the subjects under consideration; if indeed such a course would, under more favorable circumstances, be desirable to you. The regret, however, which I might otherwise feel on this account, is relieved by the hope, that my fellow citizens of North Carolina preferring, with characteristic good sense, results to speculations, will be as well satisfied, and as effectually aided, in the intelligent bestowment of their suffrages, by a brief but explicit avowal of my opinions, as they would be by an elaborate dissertation upon the subjects which have already been so thoroughly and diffusively debated.

Although my official acts in relation to the Protective System might well be regarded as rendering the avowal unnecessary, I think it nevertheless proper to say, that I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress. Whilst, however, I have entertained this opinion, it has never been my wish, to see the power in question exercised with an oppressive inequality, upon any portion of our citizens, or for the advantage of one section of the Union at the expense of another: on the contrary, I have at all times believed it to be the sacred duty of those who are entrusted with the administration of the Federal Government, to direct its operations, in the manner best calculated to distribute as equally as possible its blessings and burthens amongst the several States and the people. My views upon this subject were several years ago, spread before the people of this State and have since been widely diffused through the medium of the public press. My object at that time was, to invite the attention of my immediate constituents, to a dispassionate investigation of the subject, in its various bearings; being well assured that the result of such an investigation would bring them to a standard, which, from its moderation and justice, would furnish the best guarantee for the true interests of all. If, as has been supposed, those views have contributed, in any degree, to produce a state of feeling so much to be desired, I have reason to be gratified with the result. The approaching, and if the policy of the present Executive is allowed to prevail, the certain and speedy extinguishment of the national debt, has presented an opportunity for a more equitable adjustment of the Tariff, which has been already embraced by the adoption of a conciliatory measure, the spirit of which, will, I doubt not, continue to be cherished by all who are not desirous of advancing their private interests at the sacrifice of those of the public, and who place a just value upon the peace and harmony of the Union. The Protective System and its proper adjustment, became a subject of frequent and necessary consideration, whilst I formed a part of the cabinet; and the manner in which the President proposed to carry into effect the policy in relation to imposts, recommended in his previous messages, has since been avowed, with that frankness which belongs to his character. To this end he recommended "a modification of the Tariff, which should produce a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the government, and an adjustment of the duty upon imports, with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests." In these sentiments I fully concur; and I have been thus explicit in the statement of them, that there may be no room for misapprehension, as to my own views upon the subject. A sincere and faithful application of these principles to our legislation, unwarped by private interest or political design; a restriction of the wants of the government to a simple and economical administration of its affairs—the only administration which is consistent with the purity and stability of the Republican system; a preference in encouragement, given to such manufactures as are essential to national defence; and its extension to others, in proportion as they are adapted to our country, and of which, the raw material is produced by ourselves; with a proper respect for the rule which demands that all taxes should be imposed in proportion to the ability and condition of the contributors;—would, I am convinced, give ultimate satisfaction to a vast majority of the people of the U. States, and arrest that spirit of discontent which unhappily is now so prevalent, and which threatens such extensive injury to the institutions of our country.

Internal Improvements are so diversified in their nature, and the possible agency of the Federal Government in their construction so variable in its character and degree, as to render it not a little difficult, to lay down any precise rule, that will embrace the whole subject. The broadest and best defined division, is that which distinguishes, between the direct construction of works of Internal Improvement by the General Government, and pecuniary assistance given by it to such as are undertaken by others. In the former are included the right to make and establish roads and canals within the States, and the assumption of as much jurisdiction over the territory they may occupy as is necessary to their preservation and use; the latter is restricted to simple grants of money in aid of such works when made under State authority.

The Federal Government does not in my opinion, possess the power first specified, nor can it derive it from the assent of the State in which such works are to be constructed. The money power, as it is called, is not free from difficulty. Various rules have, from time to time, been suggested by those who properly appreciate the importance of precision and certainty in the operations of the Federal power, but they have been so frequently infringed upon, by the apparently unavoidable action of the Government, that a final and satisfactory settlement of the question, has been prevented. The wide difference between a definition of the power in question, upon paper, and its practical application to the operations of Government, has been sensibly felt by all, who have been entrusted with the management of public affairs. The whole subject was reviewed in the President's Maysville Message. Sincerely believing, that the best interests of the whole country, the quiet, not to say the stability of the Union, and the preservation of that moral force, which, perhaps as much as any other holds it together, imperiously required that the distinctive course of legislation upon this subject, then prevalent, should, in some proper and constitutional way, be arrested, I, throughout, gave to the measure, of which that document was an exposition, my active, zealous, and anxious support.

The opinions declared by the President in the Maysville, and his succeeding annual message, as I understand them, are as follows;

1st. That Congress does not possess the power to make and establish a road or canal within a State with a right of jurisdiction to the extent I have stated, and, that if it is the wish of the people that the construction of such works should be undertaken by the Federal Government, a previous amendment of the constitution, conferring that power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the States, is indispensable.

2d. An intimation of his belief, that the right to make appropriations in aid of such Internal Improvements, as are of a national character, has been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise; but that it is nevertheless, highly expedient, that even such appropriations should, with the exception of such as relate to light houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and other improvements in the harbors and navigable rivers of the United States, for the security and facility of our foreign commerce, be deferred, at least, until the national debt is paid.

3rd. That if it is the wish of the people, that the agency of the Federal Government, should be restricted to the appropriation of money, and extended in that form, in aid of such undertakings when carried on by State authority, then, the occasion, the manner, and the extent of the appropriations, should be made the subjects of constitutional regulation.

In these views I concurred; and I likewise participated in the difficulties which were encountered and expressed by the President, in adopting the principle, which accedes to the Federal Government, the right to make appropriations in aid of works, which might be regarded as of a national character—difficulties which arose, as well from the change of considering mere usage the foundation of the right, as from the extreme uncertainty, and consequent insecurity, of the best rule, that had ever been adopted, or that could, in the absence of a positive constitutional provision, be established. The reasons on which these objections were founded, are so fully stated in the document referred to, and have been so extensively promulgated, that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here. Subsequent reflection, and experience, have confirmed my apprehension of the injurious consequences which would probably flow, from the resumption of appropriations for Internal Improvements, with no better rule, for the Government of Congress, than that of which I have spoken, and I do not hesitate to express it as my opinion, that the general and true interests of the country, would be best consulted by withholding them, with the exception which I have already referred to, until some constitutional regulation upon the subject, has been made.

In this avowal, I am not influenced by feelings of indifference, much less of hostility to Internal Improvements. As such, they can have no enemies. I have never omitted to give them all the proper aid in my power; for which, by the way, I claim no particular merit, as I do not believe there is an honest and sane man in the country who does not wish to see them prosper: but their construction, and the manner in which, and the means by which, they are to be effected, are quite different questions. Rather than again expose our legislation, to all the corrupting influences of those scrambles and combinations in Congress, which have been heretofore witnessed, and the other affairs of the country to the injurious effects unavoidably resulting from them, it would, in my opinion, be infinitely preferable to leave works of the character spoken of, and not embraced in the exception which has been pointed out, for the present, to the supports upon which they have reposed with so much success for the last two years, viz: State efforts and private enterprise. If the great body of the people become convinced, that the progress of these works should be accelerated by the Federal arm, they will not refuse to come to some proper constitutional arrangement upon the subject. The supposition that an equitable rule, which pays a proper respect to the interests and conditions of the different States, could fail to receive, ultimately, the constitutional sanction, would be doing injustice to the intelligence of the country.

By such a settlement of the question, our political system, in addition to the other advantages derived from it, would in relation to this subject at least, be relieved from those dangerous shocks which spring from diversities of opinion upon constitutional points of deep interest, and in the meantime, the resources of the country, would be best husbanded by being left in the hands of those by whose labour they are produced.

I am unreservedly opposed to a renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, and approve of the refusal of the President to sign the Bill, passed for that purpose, at the last session of Congress, as well on account of the unconsititutionality as the impolicy of its provisions.

I am equally opposed to the principle of nullification, as it is called. With whatever sincerity that doctrine may be entertained by others. I believe, that it is entirely destitute of constitutional authority, and, that it could not be adopted, without drawing after it the ultimate, but certain destruction of the confederacy.

That these views will be universally acceptable to those who have called them forth, I do not allow myself to expect. He who thinks in a country, the interests of which are so diversified as ours, and in respect to the constitution of which construction is made to perform so great a part, that the purest intentions, or the most profound reflections can enable him so to shape his political tenets, as to meet the approbation of all; or who is so unreasonable as to require that those of the public servants, should in all respects correspond with his own, must expect to make up his account with disappointment or deception. For myself I cherish no such hope—all I ask is a fair confidence in the sincerity of the principles I have avowed, and in the fidelity with which they will be maintained.

It is not possible that any nomination could have been made more entirely unsolicited by word or deed than that which has been bestowed upon me. Had it not been for the event to which as I have before said I feel myself principally indebted for it, I should not have hesitated to decline, however highly distinguished the honor intended for me is felt to be. And I beg my Fellow citizens of North Carolina to believe, that notwithstanding the deep sense, which in common with the people of the Union, I entertain of their unwavering though unpretending patriotism, and unspotted political faith, and the high gratification I should derive from being thought worthy of their confidence, I shall feel it a duty to be content with whatever disposition of the question they in the honest exercise of their opinions shall see fit to make.

With sentiments of high consideration I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To *Joseph H. Bryan, Josiah T. Granberry, and Memucan Hunt, Esqs Committee*, &c.

The Legislature of Tennessee proceeded on the 5th inst. to execute the joint order for the election of a Senator in Congress, for 6 years from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Grundy's term of service will expire; but after two days' unsuccessful balloting, the Legislature desisted, and by a vote of 40 to 20, postponed the election to the next session. There were thirty ballotings in all—the last of which stood thus: For Eaton 18, Grundy 22, Foster 20.

Nat. Intelligencer.

BY REQUEST.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the People of the United States.

Towards the close of the last session of Congress, it was intended to address the People of the United States on the state of the country, and on the prospect of a salutary change in the public councils. Various considerations, operating at the time, led to a postponement of the execution of that design. Among those considerations, one important one was, that popular elections were already at hand in several parts of the Union; and the manifestation of opinion, which they would naturally exhibit, might become, it was supposed, a material ingredient in any opinion to be formed respecting future political events.—Those elections have now taken place; their results are known, and we are most happy in being able to say, that they are omens decidedly auspicious. It is deemed proper, therefore, at this time, to resume the original purpose, and through this channel of communication, to address a few words to the friends of the country and its Constitution. No attempt will here be made to argue, at length, the necessity of a change in the Administration of the Government, or to discuss, in detail, the various questions which are before the country. The actual result of the measures of Gen. Jackson's Administration for three years, as that result is shown in the existing state of public affairs, is the best commentary on these measures; although even that result, bad as it is, is not so bad as what it presages for the future. There is no reflecting man that can fail to be struck with the change that has taken place within these three years. When Mr. Adams went out of office, the Union of the States was not supposed to be in immediate danger from any quarter. No State had then threatened open and direct separation; no State had set at naught the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the laws of Congress; no power had been claimed by any President, of refusing at pleasure to execute the laws, or of arresting at will their operation; no proscription or persecution, for opinion's sake, had yet spread over the land; offices of Government were yet regarded as public trusts, not as mere party rewards; no public avowal had been made, by men in power, that *the attainment and possession of that power* was their professed leading object; that public men owed duties not so much to their country as to their party; that public elections were but contests, excited and stimulated solely by private interest; and that in these contests, *"the spoils of the enemy belonged to the victors."* It had not, at that time, become a habit with the Executive, to refuse assent to important acts of Congress, often without giving the slightest reason: and certainly, when the power of the negative had been exercised, and reasons had been given for it, those reasons had always been such as grave and sober-minded Statesmen might advance. No push for power had been made, by any President, such as to threaten annihilation to all the other branches of Government; and it is not unfit for this occasion to add, that Executive power, had then, never in America, obtruded itself upon social or private life. The United States still wore their accustomed aspect; they looked like what they had always been—the country which we have all been taught to love—a country of real liberty, having a Government of laws, with none so low as to be beneath their protection, and none so high as to be above their control. There was no usurpation exercised, or threatened; no despotic power claimed. What Congress enacted, and the tribunals adjudged, the Executive arm was ready, not to arrest, but to execute.

Who can deny that, in all the foregoing particulars, a fearful change has taken place? Who can compare our condition in 1829, with our condition at present, and honestly say, that our Government has not essentially altered its character?

It is notorious, that resistance to the laws of Congress, a thing equivalent to immediate separation, is now distinctly threatened, by one of the States of the Union; and that by another, a law has been passed, directly repugnant to an act of Congress, and free citizens immured in a dungeon under that law, where they still remain, although the Supreme Court has solemnly decided that such law violates both the act of Congress and the Constitution of the U. States, and is therefore, void. It is equally true, that not the slightest disapprobation of these proceedings has been manifested by the President of the U. States. He has never invited the attention of Congress to these occurrences—he has not called on the country to frown on this project for separation, and this contempt for the Constitution and Laws. On the contrary, their authors are among those who elected him to office; they are still of his party; and, most of them, his personal and political friends. In the case of Georgia, it is well known, that nothing has been done by her, but with the President's approbation. He has openly refused to execute the intercourse act of 1804, and has not opened his mouth, nor raised his finger, to release the Missionaries from their inhuman and outrageous imprisonment. With the State of Georgia, *he* holds that all our Indian treaties, near forty in number, and some of them as old as the Government, *are no treaties at all;* with Georgia, *he* holds that the law passed in Mr. Jefferson's time, and at this moment, an existing, plain and positive statute, ought not *to be executed;* and with her, *he* maintains, that the decisions of the Supreme Court, instead of being executed, should be *contemned and despised.*

With respect to the South Carolina doctrine of nullification, the President's opinions, probably from his dislike towards certain individuals, are not so openly in accordance with the opposers of the Constitution of the United States, as in the case of Georgia; but he does nothing at all to discountenance that doctrine, or to maintain the Union against its influence. He dislikes Mr. Calhoun, the chief of nullifiers, but he either *dares* not, or does not choose, to break with the teachers of that faith, generally. On the contrary, many politicians of that school are prominent leaders of public measures, under his Administration. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, is an able and active Champion of the South Carolina doctrine. Yet in his hands is placed the official lead, in that body, in all matters of finance and revenue; *and he holds that station by the appointment of the Speaker, a well known and devoted friend of the President, both personal and political.* Another gentleman, of the same sentiments, is at the head of the Judiciary Committee of the same House; so that, if open resistance should break out, and it should become necessary to maintain the laws of the Union, and support the Constitution by force, as well as by argument, we *see in what hands would be the lead in providing the ways and means; and to what hands, also, would be entrusted the special duty of guarding the Constitution and the laws against violation.* It is true, these gentlemen, and others of their particular party, feel sufficiently slight respect for the President. He very well knows this. But still they hold these important places, with his presumed concurrence; and it is of little importance to the country, whether all this be the result of fear, or of party arrangement, or of a secret liking of the doctrines of nullification. The undeniable truth is, that these doctrines find no check, no rebuke, no decent discountenance even, from the President of the United States. Indeed, how should they? How should any project of disorganization or dissolution of Government, meet with a reprimand from him who himself, claims a right of dispensing with the obligation of statutes, and setting at naught the decisions of the Constitutional tribunals? The union of the States is in serious danger. The present Administration is not true to that Union. It loves, or it fears, its enemies. It tampers with the spirit of disorganization, if it do not rather, itself, approve and cherish it. At the very moment when the most essential powers of the Government of the U. States, as a Government, are surrendered, cried down, and scouted, even by the President, and his party, *his own* pretensions to power are most extravagant and incredible. They are such as are absolutely incompatible with all constitutional liberty, or constitutional restraint.

It may be thought that these sentiments respecting the President and his Administration are stated strongly. They are so. It is intended they should be. They are sincerely and religiously believed by those who express them, and who think they have no higher duty to perform, than to lay them fully and sincerely before the People. The President has negatived the Bank bill. This will occasion severe distress to some parts of the country, and produce, every where, derangement and embarrassment. Yet the act of refusal is infinitely less reprehensible, and less alarming, than the grounds on which he undertakes to justify it. He has refused assent to certain acts of Congress; yet he has approved other acts, precisely the same in principle; and he claims the prerogative of executing as much as he chooses of the one or the other, and of refusing to execute the rest. From the first, he has treated the Union rather as a province, subjugated by his power, than as a free country, calling him to its head. He has dispossessed all whom he thought his opponents, of all the offices in his power, and has filled them with his own partizans. He acts on the principle avowed for him, *that a public office is but a spoil belonging to the victor.* He tolerates no difference of opinion, and knows no other standard of merit, than devotion to himself. He is not only known to have spoken of members of Congress whom he dislikes, in the harshest terms, but he is believed, not without reason, to have approved of assaults on their persons. Every man is his enemy who will not consent to wear his livery; and the official press, near his person, established by his efforts, and maintained by his patronage, performs no other daily duty than to stigmatize, with every opprobrious epithet, all the public men in the country who have the independence to think and act for themselves. Intimidation and slander from a profligate and pensioned press, are evidently among the means relied on to overawe and repress the expression of public sentiment.

It must be confessed, it is greatly humiliating to feel obliged to ascribe this character to the head of the Government, and to the measures and the tendency of his Administration. If any thing could have prevailed over regard to truth and the convictions of duty, the picture had not here been drawn.

But the important question is, *Can any thing be done?* Is there any hope, or is the Constitution inevitably destined to early destruction? Does party attachment fetter the minds of men so much beyond the power of brass and of iron to bind their limbs; does party blindness so shut their eyes to the dangers which beset the Government of their country, that it has ceased to be a duty to make an effort for the public safety, by appealing *to the People?* Certainly not; certainly not. In the first place, all good men will do their duty, with or without encouragement. A real patriot needs no omen, in his country's cause. That cause itself is his best omen, and his surest pledge. If we are convinced that the Constitution will not long survive, what then? Do we wish to survive it, carrying with us the consciousness that *we* have not done our utmost to prevent the catastrophe? If the free institutions of America, the glory of our age, and the wonder of the world, are to perish in our day, do *we* wish to prolong our own existence, after it shall have become ignominious, and after men shall point at us, as those, who, possessing one of the brightest and dearest of Heaven's blessings, have lost it, through unfaithfulness, indifference, or ignorance of its value? Heaven forbid that any of us should crave life on such conditions! Let our trust be in the favor of Providence, in the goodness of her cause; in the good sense and excited alarm of the People; and let every man's resolution be, that, whatever others may do, or forbear to do, *he* will discharge a good conscience, and be guiltless of his country's degradation.

In the next place, we say, and it is one main purpose of this paper to express that opinion, that *there is substantial ground to hope for success.* We have good reason to believe, that by union and zeal, a salutary change in the Government *may be brought about.* The truth is, if all who *wish* a change, believed that a change *could be effected,* the work would be already done. There is no reason to doubt, that a great, a very great majority of the People of the U. States, desire in their hearts, to see a new President in the Chair. This feeling, some are ashamed, and others afraid to avow. But if all would speak out, and say what they think, and what they feel, Gen. Jackson would unquestionably find himself in a minority. And *some are* speaking, and acting too.—The spirit of the Nation begins to disenthral itself.—It begins to see its natural buoyancy, and to rise above the influence of party, and prejudice, and proscription, and tyranny. The recent elections in Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Indiana, and Maine, connected with the prevalent tone of sentiment in *New York. Pennsylvania,* and *Ohio,* hold out the most encouraging prospects. The whole obstacle to a glorious triumph lies in two things. First, in persuading men to act *according to their own convictions,* and to support those candidates for office, whose measures and principles they approve; instead of following the impulses of a false pride, and supporting him who has been once a favorite, although they now disapprove all his measures, and cannot deny his unfitness and unworthiness: And, secondly, in persuading those who are willing to oppose, openly and manfully, to oppose *unitedly,* also. The two causes are all that can possibly prevent a successful issue to the present contest. They *may be,* they *can be* overcome; they *ought to be* overcome. It is true, the preachings of false pride, and the preaching of party always coalesce to make even honest error perpetual. It is true, also, that it is often hard to prevail with men to co-operate heartily, for a great object, about which they agree, and to give that object preference and pre-eminence over a smaller one, about which they differ. But these difficulties are not insuperable. We must not suffer ourselves to be discouraged by instances of waywardness and apparent perversity in men's opinions. Such things must be expected, and their consequences averted, by those who would achieve great objects. *The great central States hold this election in their hands.* In each of those States, a vast majority is sound upon *principle,* and would act accordingly were it not for the remains of a strog personal attachment. Let us address ourselves earnestly and affectionately to these men of good principles, but of excited prejudices. Let us reason with them, as with brethren of the same great family of Friends of the Constitution.—Let us beseech them, by all that is dear to us and to them, by the glorious recollections of the past, by the high enjoyments of the present, by the splendid prospects of the future, to surrender prejudice to principle, to give up party for country, and at whatever sacrifice of personal preference, to unite with us in saving the Constitution. To those again, who think alike, and feel alike, in respect to the present Administration, and avow their equal desire for a change, let us address our supplications, that as patriots, they will yield the less to the greater object; that they will save the country, before they contend for or against things which all candid men must admit, however important hey may be in themselves, to be yet secondary to the great cause of the Constitution. Miserable, miserable indeed, will be our condition, if, when the fragments of that Constitution shall be falling around us, and upon us, we shall be found wasting our zeal and our strength, not in a glorious death-struggle for its support, but in a contest between ourselves for subordinate minor objects!—May Heaven defend us against a result, at once so calamitous, and so disgraceful!

It is time to bring these remarks to a close. We conclude them by repeating our conviction, *that exemplary effort will save the Government;* and without such effort, *the Constitution, and the Government of the country will shortly come to an end. We do not think the re-election of Gen. Jackson compatible with the continuance of the Government in its present former—* This is our opinion soberly formed, and now expressed with a religious adherence to truth and sincerity.

At the moment of concluding these remarks, cheering tidings salute us. We hear of the partial success of the two greatest States in the Union. We hear that the PEOPLE have espoused their own cause, and have made it successful; that they have triumphed over party, and patronage, and proscription, and have spoiled the spoiler at his own head quarters. This is not a time, then to trifle with our duties, or contentourselves with mere good wishes. Let us do, and let our watch-word be that, under which we hope to prosper, and under which, also, we are willing to suffer, if Heaven so order it—"LIBERTY AND UNION NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received the following communication from Gen. Joseph H. Bryan, of Oxford, the gentleman who was reported to have received a famous letter from Judge Barbour, said to express a desire that his name might be withdrawn from the contest for Vice President, which establishes beyond all doubt that the Judge has expressed *no* such wish, and is perfectly willing that the people should be governed by their own wishes in the matter.

OXFORD, 15th October, 1832.

*Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay*s—GENTLEMEN: Believing you will find a copy of a letter addressed to Hutchton Jones, Esq. Editor of the Watchman. I have sent it to you for publication, that the report may at once be contradicted.

Respectfully, your obt. servt.

JOS. H. BRYAN.

OXFORD, Oct. 15, 1832.

Hamilton Jones, Esq. SIR: In your paper of the 6th inst. it is stated that Judge Barbour is no longer a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that I have received a letter from him, authorising such an announcence. I know not who your informant may be, but he has certainly mistaken the mark widely; for I have received no letter from Mr. Barbour, in which he either declines, or intimates any intention of doing so, but, on the contrary, expressly states that he has never felt any solicitude on the subject, and that he is only desirous to do what, in the posture in which he is placed, he ought to do; for he had never in any degree presented himself to the people for the appointment; that it is a voluntary movement on their part without consulting him, and a matter belonging exclusively to them, with which he positively declines all interference. Now if this amounts to withdrawing, then he has withdrawn. Justice to Judge Barbour and his friends requires that you make this statement public with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obt. servt.

JOS. H. BRYAN.

FORGERY.—In our paper of July 3d, we inserted an article purporting to be a "Reply of President Jackson to the Board of Missions on the subject of releasing the Missionaries now confined in the Penitentiary of Georgia" —and signed Andrew Jackson. The article having been used to the prejudice of the Administration during the recent elections in the Eastern States, on investigation it turns out to be a forgery. The New Hampshire Patriot says: "a member of the Board has authorized a statement that no such letter was ever received."

Central Rail-road.—The Surveyors of the Rail Road have reached the vicinity of this City. They run their line from the New-e River near the Banks of Walnut Creek, until they reached Rocky Branch, near this place, and then proceeded up that. It is not improbable, that the route marked out by CARLTON in his Report says, which originally appeared in this paper, will be found the most eligible. That route crossed Haw River at Jones's [now Walker's] Ferry, passed by the Cross Roads in Randolph, Lexington, crossed the Yadkin at Boon's Ford, and passed by Gen. M'Dowell's in Burke County.

It is desirable that the Central Road should pass through this City: but if that should not be practicable without much additional expense, a lateral Road will doubtless be made to connect it with our Experimental Rail-road.

Ral. Reg.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

The most exciting topic of conversation at this is the election: we are asked almost every hour in the day when the election in this and that state is held. The following list we believe will be found correct. We recommend our *question-asking* friends to cut it out of the paper and put it in their pocket-books, and then it will be of easy reference at any moment.

Choice of Electors.—The date and mode of choice of Electors of President and Vice President, as at present regulated by the Legislatures of the several States, together with the number of Electors to be chosen by each State, are shown in the following table:

	No. of votes.	When held.	How elected.
Maine,	10	Nov. 5	Gen. Ticket
New Hampshire,	7	5	do
Massachusetts,	14	21	do
Rhode Island,	4	3	do
Connecticut,	8	13	do
Vermont,	7	13	do
New York,	42	5, 6, 7	do
New Jersey,	8	5, 6	do
Pennsylvania,	30	2	do
Delaware,	3		Legislature.
Maryland,	10	12	District.
Virginia,	23	5, 6, 7	Gen. Ticket
North Carolina,	15	8	do.
South Carolina,	11		Legislature
Georgia,	11	5	Gen. Ticket
Kentucky,	15	6	do.
Tennessee,	15	15, 16	do.
Ohio,	21	2	do.
Indiana,	9		do.
Mississippi,	4	6	do.
Illinois,	5	6, 7	do.
Louisiana,	5	5	do.
Missouri,	4	12	do.
Alabama,	7		do.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The advertising patronage of the Observer having increased so much lately as to encroach upon the columns usually devoted to news, we have determined to enlarge it. As soon as we can procure a new Press, therefore, as we have determined to enlarge it. As soon as we can procure a new Press, an additional supply of Type, which we hope will be by the first of January, the Observer will be issued upon a sheet nearly one-fourth larger than the present. As this will be attended with considerable expense, without any additional charge to Subscribers, we shall look to a generous public for our recompence. Especially, we earnestly entreat all those indebted, for subscription, advertising, or printing, to aid our intentions, by an immediate remittance.

Dec. 1, 1832.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1832.

Election to be held on the 8th of November.

NORTH CAROLINA
Jackson and Barbour Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
PHILIP P. BARBOUR.

1st Dist., Gen. John McDowell, of Rutherford.
2d, Col. Anderson Mitchell, Ashe.
3d, Col. Wm. J. Alexander, Mecklenburg.
4th, John Giles, Esq., Rowan.
5th, Paul A. Harralson, of Caswell,
6th, Charles J. Williams, Esq., Chatham.
7th, Archibald McBryde, Esq., Moore.
8th, James Mebane, Esq., Orange.
9th, Gen. Nicholson Washington, Wayne.
10th, Hon. Willis Alston, Halifax.
11th, George B. Outlaw, Esq., Bertie.
12th, Gen. Richard T. Brownrigg, Chowan.
13th, Daniel N. Bateman, of Tyrrel.
14th, Col. Isaac Croom, Lenoir.
15th, John Owen, Esq., Bladen.

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN TICKET.

1st District, Col. Robert Love,
2d Gen. George L. Davidson,
3d Peregrine Roberts.
4th Thomas G. Polk.
5th Hon. Thomas Settle,
6th John M. Morehead, Esq.
7th Walter F. Leake, Esq.
8th Hon L. Henderson,
9th Dr. Josiah O. Watson,
10th Hon. Joseph J. Daniel,
11th Col William B. Lockhart,
12th Dr. Mathias E. Sawyer,
13th Dr. Francis E. Ward,
14th Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq.
15th Owen Holmes, Esq.

CLAY & SERGEANT TICKET.

1st District, Gen. Philip Britain, of Buncombe,
2d Major John Finley, of Wilkes,
3d John Phifer, Esq., of Cabarrus,
4th Alexander R. Caldcleugh, of Davidson,
5th Col. Matthew R. Moore, of Stokes,
6th John B. Troy, Esq., of Randolph,
7th Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Cumberland,
8th Dr. James Webb, of Orange,
9th Col. William Hinton, of Wake,
10th Dennis O'Bryan, Esq. of Warren,
11th William Britton, of Bertie.
12th Dr. James Norcom, of Pasquotank,
13th Goold Hoyt, of Pitt.
14th Hon. William S. Blackledge, of Craven,
15th Robert H. Cowan, Esq., of New Hanover.

The three Electoral Tickets in this State are now filled, as will be seen above. In presenting them to the People, we will only remark, that we have undiminished confidence, that the principles upon which the South supports Mr. Barbour will prevail in this State by a large majority. In the middle and Eastern Counties, there will probably be but little difference in the votes for the three Tickets.—But in the West, the Barbour Ticket will receive two or three times as many as either of the others. We think we cannot be deceived in this opinion.

Electoral Tickets.—Any number of Jackson and Barbour, or Clay and Sergeant Tickets will be furnished at this Office, at 25 cents per hundred. As it is probable that the Van Buren Tickets will be provided at the Journal Office, it is needless for us to print them.—Gentlemen who feel an interest in these matters, should take some pains to furnish the different Counties and Election grounds, for the time is so short that it is much to be feared there will be a difficulty in getting Tickets without the exceeding great labor of writing them.

The Western Carolinian says, "We have received letters from the counties of *Burke, Buncombe* and *Rutherford*, which speak in the most confident terms of the success of the Jackson and Barbour tickets in those counties.

Jackson and Barbour Electoral Tickets.—An Electoral Ticket has been formed in Virginia favorable to the election of Jackson and Barbour to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The friends of those distinguished individuals in Georgia and Mississippi have also completed the formation of their Electoral Tickets in those States.

A Subscriber, a friend to Mr. Clay, has requested the publication in the Observer of an Address to the People, which originally appeared in the National Intelligencer, a few days ago. We the more cheerfully comply with the request, because of the disadvantage which that party labors under in not having a Clay paper in this part of the State. It will be found on the preceding page.

The Prospect.—Not long since, we gave an estimate of the strength of the several candidates for President and Vice President. In one or two particulars, the aspect of affairs has varied since that paragraph was penned. As to South Carolina, for instance, which we then supposed would throw away her vote, we have good authority for saying, the very doubtful state of the election has rendered it certain, that her vote will be given to Jackson and Barbour. Gen. Jackson is no favorite with the predominant party in that State; but Mr. Clay is even less so. Whilst the re-election of the former was deemed certain, they would have scorned to give him a vote. But now, he will be indebted for it to a desire to defeat Clay.

The 30 votes of Pennsylvania, it is now generally believed, will be cast for Mr. Wirt; and the 42 votes of New York will either be given to Mr. Clay, or, as we think more probable, will be divided between him and Mr. Wirt. In either event, the election is likely to go to the House of Representatives, and there, if Mr. Wirt goes with a respectable vote, we think his chance good, because of the improbability of any other compromise between the Clay and Jackson parties.

These are mere hints. We have not room to dwell at length on the subject.

The Blacksmith's Shop of John M. Dobbin, Esq. in this town, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is ascertained that the parties in the Legislature which met yesterday in Columbia, will stand as follows: In the Senate, Nullifiers 31, Union 14. In the House of Representatives, Nullifiers 97, Union 27. The Nullifiers of course have it all their own way.

At a meeting of the Union party, in Charleston, after their late decisive defeat, a resolution was offered, to resist the State Rights party at every hazard. It was rejected by a very great majority. And a resolution was then adopted, to decline any contest in the election of Delegates to the proposed Convention. The resolution was wisely adopted, as there appears to be no possibility of defeating the State Rights party, and the elections have been productive of so much corruption and dissipation, as to have become public nuisances.

The Van Buren prints have harped upon the fact, that the Nullifiers of South Carolina intend to vote for Mr. Barbour, as conclusive evidence that Mr. B. was a Nullifier. What will they say now, that the same party intend to vote for Gen. Jackson? Does it make him a Nullifier, too?

Mr. Van Buren's reply has come,—somewhat earlier than we expected. It is dated *only* forty days after the letter of inquiry; which is the *short* time it took for a letter to go from Warrenton, N. C. to Owasco, N. Y. In hastening to lay it before our readers, we do *not* follow the example of some of the Van Buren papers, which strained a point to make only a brief extract from Mr. Barbour's letter.

Perhaps the best commentary we can make on this letter, is furnished by a letter from the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, member of Congress from this State, who says:

"I called to see Mr. Van Buren, and among other subjects, we held a conversation relative to the Maysville road bill, which had just been sent to the President for his sanction. The conversation, as nearly as I can recollect, was as follows:

I remarked that I hoped the President would veto that bill—Mr. Van Buren answered that "that was impossible." I asked how impossible? "Because the principle (he said) in some way or other, had been sanctioned by every Administration since the commencement of the Government."

I answered, admitting the principle had been sanctioned by his predecessors, that formed no obligation on Gen. Jackson to sign the bill if *he* believed it unconstitutional.

He remarked that "the obligation was the many precedents for such works and further (said he) it would lose us the States of Kentucky and Ohio and probably Indiana and Pennsylvania." I then rose from my seat and with some warmth said, "is it possible Mr. Van Buren, that you place popular considerations in the scale against high and elevated principle, &c."—He then remarked something about the warmth of my feelings, rashness, &c. unnecessary to be repeated.

I happened to be at the President's some few evenings after the Veto Message, and found Mr. Van Buren in conversation with Col. J. K. Polk of Tennessee, upon that subject.—Among other things he remarked that he believed it would be [the Veto] one of the most popular acts of the Administration, to which Col. P. assented.—I then said to Mr. V. B. that I was gratified to perceive his change of opinion.

He said "how change"?—Why sir, when I held a conversation with you some days since, you then expressed it as your opinion, that it would lose the General several States, &c. He answered laughingly, "that he was only trying to find out my opinion"—to which I replied that "our efforts were mutual for I had visited him for the same purpose."

The Cholera has almost disappeared from Richmond, and has gained no footing in Petersburg.

From Edenton, we have nothing later than the 10th inst., up to which day 20 cases and 10 deaths had occurred, all among the blacks.

The disease has broken out in St. Louis, Missouri, and in Cincinnati, Ohio. At the latter place, there have been 15 deaths, and at the former, several.

In Northumberland County, Va., and at the Coal Pits, near Richmond, some deaths have occurred.

Ohio.—The State Election took place on the 9th inst. It is ascertained that eleven anti-Jackson and six Jackson members have been elected to the next Congress, and two districts remain to be heard from. It is not yet known how the election for Governor has resulted.

Pennsylvania.—Gov. Wolf, the Jackson candidate, has been re-elected, by a majority, it is supposed, of 2500 or 3000 votes. At the last election his majority over Ritner, the same candidate, was 26,600 votes. To the Legislature, fifty-four anti-Jackson and forty-one Jackson members have been elected; four counties yet to be heard from.

New Jersey.—A letter of the 12th instant, from the most respectable authority, at New Brunswick, to the Editors, says, "We have sufficient returns of our election, in an *authentic* shape, to say *positively* that the National Republicans have the majority in both branches of the Legislature, and an ascendant vote on joint ballot of from twelve to twenty. For November, we feel no apprehension."

N. Int.

Union Meetings.—The Carolina Watchman says, that the 11th inst. was 'a proud day for Rowan,' the Union meeting in Salisbury, held on that day, having been full to overflowing, embracing the bone and sinew of the county. "Old men of the days of the Revolution, came up to sanctify the occasion with their gray hairs, and were seated by the side of the Chairman." The same paper speaks in high terms of the speeches of Messrs. Caldwell, Pearson, and Cook, in favor of Union, and opposed to Nullification. The proceedings will be found in another column.

A meeting of the citizens of that part of Rowan generally known as the Forks of the Yadkin, was held on the 6th inst., at which resolutions disapproving of Nullification, and deprecating Disunion, were unanimously adopted. Also a resolution in favor of a reduction of the Tariff, was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

A meeting, attended with the like result, has been held in Haywood county.

Fire in Norfolk.—On the 15th inst., a fire broke out in the extensive Rope Walk of Walter Herron, Esq. which, owing to the combustible nature of the materials, was not got under until nearly the whole valuable establishment and contents were destroyed. The property was insured, in part. It is supposed to have arisen from spontaneous combustion.

From the Carolina Watchman.

CONVENTION.—At Mocksville, in the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 5th day of October, it being the day of the General Muster of the 64th Regiment, after the duties of the day were gone through, the Regiment was drawn up into a hollow square, and, together with a large concourse of spectators, they resolved themselves into a meeting, upon the subject of a Convention. And after some remarks by R. M. Pearson, explaining the unequal bearing of our Constitution, a motion was made and carried unanimously, to appoint a committee of seven persons to draw up a memorial in behalf of the citizens of the 64th Regiment, upon the subject of a Convention; setting forth the grievances of the West, and transmit the same to our members at Raleigh, during the next session; and in pursuance of said motion, the following gentlemen were apppointed to compose said committee, to wit: Dr. James F. Martin, Col. Elkanah, D. Austin, Col. Caswell Harbin, Maj. Francis A. Ward, John Clement, Esq. Col. Bazil G. Jones, and Col. William F. Kelly.

From the Carolina Watchman.

Agreeably to public notice, a very large number of the citizens of Rowan, convened at the Court House in Salisbury on 11th inst. for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the Tariff, also their warm attachment to the UNION; and their disapprobation of the baneful doctrine of Nullification.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Gen. Thomas G. Polk, *Chairman*, and Saml. Reevs, Esq. *Secretary*.

It was on motion *Resolved*, That all the Soldiers of the Revolution, and all present who were grown up in those days, should be requested to take their seats on either side of the Chairman.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, David F. Caldwell, Esq. submitted the following Resolutions, viz:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that no Government ought to tax its citizens beyond its wants and necessities—that, therefore, we are of opinion the Tariff should be so reduced as to meet the necessary expenditures of the Government.

Resolved further, As the deliberate sense of this meeting, that Nullification has a direct tendency to DISUNION and CIVIL WAR; and will if carried into effect, prove fatal to the Liberty and best interests of our country.

Resolved, That the times require of every Citizen attached to our Republican Institutions to enter his solemn protest against this dangerous doctrine.

Resolved, That we will cling to the Union of these States as one of our choicest blessings; and in the language of our venerated Washington, "we will frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of country from the rest—or enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts."

The several subjects of these resolutions were extensively discussed by Mr. Caldwell, Mr. James Cook and Mr. R. Pearson. The question being then put on the adoption of the Resolutions, they *passed unanimously*.

THO. G. POLK, *Chr'm.*
SAMUEL REEVES, *Sec'y.*

Communication.

Wilmington, 13th Oct. 1832.

MR. HALE:—In your paper of the 9th Oct., I see that a writer, over the signature of "Q," gives as evidence of Jacksonism being on the wane, the large Clay meeting on the 17th Sept. Will you oblige me by publishing in the Observer the enclosed letter.

Yours, &c.

FROM THE GLOBE.

We have received the following letter, which is signed by five most respectable citizens of North Carolina. We have no doubt that it gives a correct view of North Carolina feeling. The resolutions against nullification, at a meeting at Hillsborough, is strong corroboration.—ED. GLOBE.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Sept. 21, 1832.

Mr. Blair: Presuming it will be agreeable to your readers, in these days, when misrepresentation and destraction are almost become an epidemic, to receive correct information; as friends of the Administration, and as watchmen anxious to guard its interests, we take great pleasure in assuring you of the undiminished confidence reposed in our worthy President throughout the State of North Carolina; and to congratulate you on the cheering prospects which brighten with every rising sun, of placing by his side that undeviating and much abused republican, Martin Van Buren. In fact, the political manœuvres of the day seem now to be so well understood by the people, that they are determined that no stratagem, however ingeniously practised, shall weaken their attachment to Jackson and Van Buren.

We have not heretofore deemed it of sufficient consequence to notice the idle calculations and misrepresentations in regard to our State, believing that her stability was too well established to require endorsement at our hands; but when the *Telegraph* attempts to *illuminate* its readers with an extract of a letter from some very enlightened politician in "Wilmington, N. C.," we should be remiss in our duty, not to contradict, unequivocally, that part in reference to "Jacksonism." If *one* Jackson man (with, perhaps, two or three dubious exceptions) in this town has deserted, we beg the favor of this letter writer to point him out. So far from it, we unhesitatingly aver that all of Jackson's old friends stick to him, and he has received a considerable accession from the opposition ranks. If there be any doubts, the names will be readily given to the gentleman, should he inquire. While on this subject, permit us to say that many of those who subscribed for the "Extra" *never* supported Jackson; and some abhorred what they significantly called the "*Tell-lie graph.*" We are also prepared to answer interrogatories on this head.

The recent conduct of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer is viewed by the Jackson party here with disgust—by the gentlemen opposition, it is chuckled at—but happy are we to gratify them with the cracking of all such nuts, when the shell conceals but a worm. This disgraceful somersett will very likely terminate, like the last great leap of the too confident Sam Patch—in its destruction.

As you will not probably be officially furnished with the proceedings of a *Clay* meeting recently held in the Town Hall, we take the liberty of informing you that such a thing did actually happen, after a preparation of several days, and *thirty-five* persons, including a few Jackson men who went to look, composed the assembly. We are informed by persons present at the meeting, that an address was delivered, a speech made, and the meeting *Huzza'd!* We are really at a loss to conceive the precise object of so mysterious a movement; but from the respectability of many persons present, we are persuaded it could not be because of their entertaining any reasonable hopes of the success of such a ticket. Perhaps, however, like many other unaccountabilities, it is intended to be blazoned forth to the world as a wonderful effort, or as the *symptoms* of a mighty reaction in North Carolina—and the address to be published to petrify the incredulous afar off. Effect abroad—away yonder—is every thing.

"We are well acquainted with the sentiments of the country people of this district, and they will give the Jackson and Van Buren ticket an almost unanimous vote.

"Our electoral ticket will soon be published by the Central Committee at Raleigh."

New York, Oct. 17.

From Liverpool we have papers of Saturday, 15th ult., and London papers of the same date by the N. York, packet ship. Our latest previous accounts from Liverpool, were of the 13th; we extract therefore, as the only matters of interest, the latest commercial items. According to a mercantile circular of the 15th September, the reduction in the stock of Cotton was equal to 50,000 bales, as compared with the same period of the preceding year though the importation for the year from the United States was already 550,000 bags. Considerable speculation was in consequence indulged, and higher prices anticipated.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 14.—The import this week is 9,335 bags, and the sales reach the very high number of 34,550 bags, (including 1200 Americans, 2,000 Egyptians, and 500 Bahias, taken on speculation) at an advance ¼d per lb. on the low to good fair descriptions of Americans, and of ⅛d. per lb. on Bahias and Maranhams. 13000 bales were Uplands, at 6d to 7⅞d.

MARRIED,

In Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, Mr. MARK HAILEY to Miss MOURNING J. LOVE, daughter of Erasmus Love, Esq

At Wilmington, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. W. D. Cairns, DANIEL A. FLEMING, Esq., to Miss JANE L. CUTLAR, daughter of the late Dr. Roger Cutlar.

In Richmond County, on the 1st inst., Mr. JOHN RAY to Miss ANNA GILLIS, both of that County.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARY ANN BIRDSALL, wife of Col. Jesse Birdsall, of the City of New York, and daughter of John McLeran, Esq., of this town.

At the seat of her brother Capt. Theophilus Hunter, in this vicinity, on the 11th instant, of a liver complaint of long standing, Mrs. MARY HOLMES, widow of the late Gabriel Holmes, formerly Governor of this State, and since a member of Congress for the Wilmington district. The deceased was a woman of regular, domestic habits, of easy and agreeable manners, and faithfully performed the duties of a good wife and mother.—*Ral. Reg.*

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 45 a 50. Do. apple, 40 a 42. Bacon 8½ a 9.—Beeswax 16 a 17. Coffee 16 a 17.—Cotton, new, 9¾ a 10¼. Corn 50. Flaxseed 1 20 a 1 25. Flour cross 4, fine 4 50, super. 5, Feathers 30 a 32½. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 32 a 33. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

Commercial Record.

ARRIVED, yesterday, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with boat Duncan Thompson in tow, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for Messrs. R. Maynard & Co, J. C. Latta, D. Shaw, H. Horn, Dr. J. Dickson, J. M. Dobbin, J. Kyle, A. Campbell, R. C. McMaster, C. T. Haigh, Jno. Munn, W. Whitehead, Geo. Ragland & Co., of this place, and Mess. Yarbrough & Alston, J. Turner & Co., T. Clancy, Sneed and Parker, of Hillsborough.

DEPARTED, same day, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, for Wilmington.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVED, up to October 22.

Oct. 17, Schr. Premier, Mills, New York.
" 18, Brig Fisher, Averill, Philadelphia.
" " J. J. McKay, Sprague, Nantucket.
" Schr. Dime, Lubeck, New York.
" 19, Brig Rachel Ann, St. John, New York.
" 22, Schr. Wilmington, Robinson, New York.
" " Schr. Repeator, Sandford, New York.
" " Brig Massachusetts, Fletcher, New York.

CLEARED,

Oct. 19, Schr. Wm. & Thomas, Port-au-Prince.
" 20, Brig Essex, Prince, Gaudaloupe.

☞A Baptist CAMP MEETING will be held at Ceder Creek Meeting House, in Cumberland County, 9 miles South East of Fayetteville, commencing on the 2d November next.

October 23, 1832. [3-2w.]

A Teacher wanted.

TO take charge of a School in the Country. Good recommendations as to qualifications, &c. &c. will be required. Apply to J. D. Beatty.

Gravelly Hill, Bladen County, Oct. 23. 3-3t

Sapsago, and other Cheeses.

JUST received, a few Sapsago Cheeses, also, Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, of a very superior quality, at my Retail Store, North-East corner of Market Square. THOMAS COCHRAN.

Also, on Hand,

Very fine Firkin Butter and Lard, by the Firkin or pound. Candles, &c.

Oct. 23. 3-2t

For Sale,

TWO young families of NEGROES, as follows:—One Woman, twenty-two years of age, with a Boy; also, one, twenty-six years of age, with two Boys and one Girl; all very likely; in which a bargain will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1832. 3-tf

NOTICE.

LOST between Rockfish and William L. McDiarmid's, on the 17th inst., on the Turn Pike Road leading from Fayetteville to Rockingham, a POCKET BOOK containing a number of Notes, as follows: One against Angus Brown for $10, with a credit of $5; one against Daniel Patterson for $14, with a credit of $10; one against Norman Gillis for $63 50 cts.; one against Archibald J. L. Cameron for $2 20 cts., with a credit of 50 cts.; one against John A. Johnson for $2 55 cts.; one against John Johnson for $10 with a credit of $6 40 cents.; one against Alexander McLeod for $5; one against Alexander McDiarmid and Daniel McDiarmid for $49, with credits not recollected; one against Daniel McNeill for $4 50 cts. with a credit of $1 25 cts.; one against William L. McDiarmid for $10 50 cts., all payable to David W. S. McKinnon, but no dates recollected; one against John McDiarmid for $18, payable to Angus McLean, with a credit of $10, date not recollected; two orders signed by William Cahey to David McKinnon; one against John Currie for $4 40 cts.; one against Angus McRae for $3, dates not recollected. I forewarn all persons from trading for said papers. Any person who will deliver the said Pocket Book to me or Wm. L. McDiarmid, shall receive a liberal reward.

DAVID W. S. McKINNON.

October 20, 1832. 3 3wp.

SUGAR & COFFEE.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS,

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. [3-tf.]

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,
Has just received a Fresh and General Supply of the following Articles, viz.

Soft Shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Filberts,
Currants and Tamarinds,
Rock and Rose Hoarhound & Ginger Lemon & Peppermint Barley, Sugar, and Cinnamon } *Candies.*
Liquorice Ball,
Sugar Almonds,
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges,
Large and small Sugar Plums,
Colored and white Scotch Caraway,
Cinnamon Comfits,
Perfect Love and Peppermint } *Cordials.*
Madeira and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy, and Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice, and Essence of Peppermint,
Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil Lemon,
Oil Peppermint,
Oil Cinnamon,
Cheese,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do.
Mustard and Salt Petre,
Pepper and Alspice,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Indigo and Alum,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Scotch Barley,
Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted,
Coffee and Brown Sugar,
Starch,
Seidlitz & Soda Powders;
Rose & transparent Soaps;
Common do.
Superior Spanish Cigars;
Lorillard Snuff,
Scotch do.
Superior Maccoboy do.
Glauber and Epsom Salts;
Bateman's Drops,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor,
Phosphorus Lights,
Tucking Combs.

DAILY EXPECTED,

FIGS, RAISINS, & PRUNES.
A General Assortment of Toys.

Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The Assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.—Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb.; retail, 40 cents.

Fayetteville, October 23. 3-3t

R. C. McMASTER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is just receiving from New York and Philadelphia, the following articles, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Produce:

100 Kegs cut & wrought Nails, Brads & Spikes
30 bags Coffee, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
6 hhds. prime Sugar,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, Castings and Steel,
40 pieces heavy Bagging,
600 lbs. Hoop Iron; 500 do. Lead,
25 bags Shot, 20 kegs Dupont's FFF. Gunpowder,
50 set wagon Boxes, assorted,
100 lbs. best Indigo; 5 bbls. Copperas,
An assortment of Blacksmith's Tools,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Hardware and Cutlery; Dry Goods,
Patent Medicines, Logwood, Salts, Brimstone, Glue,
Spanish Brown, Red Lead,
Crockery Ware, Liverpool and coarse Salt; Molasses, and many other articles not recollected.

October 24, 1832 3-tf.

New Books----again!

JUST received, Marshall's Life of Washington in 2 vols; The Heidenmaur, Cooper's New Novel; Byron's Works complete in 1 vol.; Rollin's Ancient History complete in 8 vols.; Kent's Commentaries in 4 vols.; Starkie on Evidence; Millwright's Guide; Diary of a Physician, Pollock's Course of Time, a few of which are very elegant, Lady of the Lake; Paradise Lost; Smart's Cicero; Life of Newton; Hervey's Meditations; Young Man's own Book; Children of the Abbey; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Emigrant's Guide to the Mississippi, with maps; Pocket Bibles, elegant, Family do. fine and low priced; Family Testaments, various prices; Polyglott Bibles and Testaments; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Miller's Ruling Elders; Chapman's Sermons, cheap; Confession of Faith; Life of Christ; Jay's Prayers; Brown's Bible Dictionary; McDowell's Bible Questions; Zion's Songster; Village Hymns; Assembly Psalms and Hymns; Mercer's Cluster.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Simpson's Euclid; Gould's Virgil; Patterson's Cæsar; Græca Minora; Colburn's Sequel; Colburn's Algebra; Greenleaf's Grammar; Wilkin's Astronomy; American Reader; Do. Speaker; Pierpoint's Young Reader; Keys to Pike and Daboll's Arithmetics, &c. &c.

STATIONARY.

A very large supply of PAPER, say, Superb Packet Post, Pink and Yellow Hot Pressed do. Blue Laid and Vellum do. Demy and Foolscap do. Paint Lined. Pen and Pocket KNIVES of superior quality, Ever-pointed Silver PENCILS, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

October 22, 1832.

New York and Norfolk Packets.
(OLD LINE.)

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of offering to the public their Line of Packets complete, consisting of the

Schr. Edward Vincent, (new,) James Hart, Master.
Empire, Elbert Latham, do.
Portsmouth, Robert Shinn, do.
Norfolk, R. M. Tittle, do.
Othello, Chas. Thatcher, do.

This Line is now composed of *first rate* copper fastened Schooners of the largest class, with extensive and well furnished Cabins for passengers, and have experienced and accommodating Masters. They will run direct between the two ports. Shippers can depend on their sailing punctually. The subscribers would take this opportunity to say that they are fully authorized to make arrangements for the business of this line, and that Campbell's Wharf is reserved for their accommodation. Any arrangements made with them will be *fully complied with by the Masters.* One of the above vessels will leave on *Monday morning* of each week from Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, and the west side Coffee House Slip, New York.—Goods will be received and forwarded free of commissions. The subscribers feel grateful for the encouragement heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to the business, to receive the public patronage. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. ROWLAND, *Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk.*
Or DOAN, STURGIS & CO., 91, *Coffee House Slip, N York.*

Oct. 16. 3tf

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HYMN,

Composed for the Fast Day appointed by Gov. Stokes, AUGUST 24TH, 1832.

Thou awful God! thy voice we hear;
Terrific flames the Angel's sword,
Thy justice frowns, thy scourge is near,
Ah! what can shelter now afford?

Guilty we stand before thy face,
For mercy call, no other plea,
'Tis just thy sentence should take place;
From Thee we cannot hide, nor flee.

From dust and ashes, now we cry,
And humbled 'neath thy mighty hand,
Saviour of sinners, now draw nigh,
O, raise us up, and bid us stand.

Accept our prayers for His sake,
Remove this death—to us afford
A longer space, and let us make
With thee our peace, our Father God.

O, spare the purchase of His blood,
Nor suddenly in wrath o'erturn,
He poured for us the crimson flood,
Us from thy presence do not spurn.

By grace renew'd, our hearts to thee
In thankful songs we'll wholly give,
In love made one, we then agree
To live to God, while here we live.

O, may we live to thee alone,
While mercy gives a longer space,
And let in peace our sun go down,
Let us behold thy smiling face.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,* comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

June 12, 1832. 84 3m.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,

30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do.
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6 4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable sarin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do, very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

CHEAP, AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do.
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass,
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders' *best* Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. §94-tf.§

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON

Offer for Sale,

8,000 Bushels Turk's Island SALT,
400 hhds. Martinique Molasses,
20 hhds. Sugar,
20 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bbls. Whiskey, and
20 bbls. Gin,

September 26, 1832. ‡800-tf.‡

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

E. J. HALE.

July 16.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

Molasses, Wine, &c.

26 Hhds. Molasses,
5 Casks Dry Malaga Wine,
5 do. Sweet do.
5 Bbls. Lamp Oil,

Just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Aug. 21. 94-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE

in the town of Wadesborough, known as *Cash's Hotel,* and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders. The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.

Wadesborough, Sept. 1832. §99-4m.§

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 26.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Bank. in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith,* and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

CONFECTIONARIES.

Just received per Steam Boat John Walker,

A GENERAL assortment of Candies, Figs, Raisins, Butter Crackers, &c. &c., all of which are offered for sale at my New Stand, North East corner of Market Square.

IN STORE, A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, &c.

Which I offer low for cash.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

☞A few dozen fresh Lime Juice.

August 28. 95tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

To Rent,

FOR twelve months, that commodious HOUSE and LOT on Hay street, foot of Haymount, recently occupied by George McNeill, Esq. It is well calculated for a Store and Dwelling. The Lot contains about one acre. Apply to

WM. L. MILLER.

September 4. 96-tf.

LIME.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

100 Casks first quality Lime, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

ON HAND.

80 Bags Coffee,
10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 ditto N. E. Rum.

August 14th, 1832. 93tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

800 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Bags prime Green COFFEE,
And a few Hhds. Muscovado & N. O. Sugar,
And will be sold low for cash or country produce.

By HENRY HORN.

Sept. 4. 96-tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. 180-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21st 1832. 99-tf.

University of Maryland.

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Samuel Baker, M. D., Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T. Ducatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.

July 16. 90tIN.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf

DUNCAN THOMPSON,

FACTOR AND FORWARDING AGENT,

AT his old and well known STAND, two doors north of the Market House will be happy to attend to the orders of his old friends and customers, and of such new ones as may think proper to favour him with their business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1832. ‡800-tf.‡

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment.

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION

OF ONE HALF OF THE Fayetteville Water Works.

THE Subscriber is authorised by his Father, Wm. Nichols, of Alabama, to sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 27th October ensuing, the interest of the said Wm. Nichols in the FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS, being one undivided half of the same. The sale will be positive,—without any reserve. For any information, in regard to productiveness, terms, &c. apply in the absence of the Subscriber, to Mr. E. J. Hale. I would remark, however, that the property is now offered, in consequence of the proprietor having made extensive contracts in Alabama, which require large investments of money.

SAMUEL NICHOLS.

Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 19, 1832.

The other undivided half of

the above valuable property may be purchased privately, either before or after the day of the above sale. It is capable of being made to yield a better income from the investment than any stock or other permanent property of which I have any knowledge in the State. All desirable information on the subject will be cheerfully furnished by me.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1832.

For Sale,

THREE likely young NEGRO MEN.—Apply at this Office. 96tf.

September 4.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.